## TRUTH,

Which is Stranger Far Than Fancy's Fictions Ever Are.

A Wife of Many Years is Made the Victim of a Heartless Trade,

"Swapped Off," Declared Her Legal Boss, "Just as You'd Do a Worn-Out Horse."

Then Came Proceedings for Divorce for Causes Unknown to the Bible,

And When We Writ 'Em Up, of Course, With One Accord They Said, "That's Libel."

So on This Issue to the Courts They Went in Haste and Fury, but Failed in Hanging Us, Poor Souls, and Only Hung the Jury.

[From the Sunday Sentinel.] On the 3d day of July last the Sentinel con tained an article purporting to be a short history of a wife trade made between August Richter and one Raumueller in the early part of 1881. The article published at that time is as follows: "In the trial of Emma Shultz in the Criminal Court, charged with poisoning a cow belonging to one of her neighbors, an old matter came to the surface which is of sufficient interest to warrant a orief statement of the facts, together with some

new ones which have come to the surface. Mrs. August Richter, of Shelby street, was put on the witness stand to testify on penalf of the defense. She claimed to be the wife of August Richter, and said on cross-examination that her busband, Baumiller, is dead. Baumiller and granted, and, in fact, the Judge had said it would be, but by a fortunate circumstance (or unfortunate, according as it is viewed), the Court was informed that the abandonment was in pursuance of the trade above referred to, and the decree was refused. Not long after this Richter and his wife were marred-at least so they claim. Following this part of the proceedings Mrs. Richter No. 1 returned from Minnesota. She said Baumiller had gone to drinking, and his failure to cherish and protect her as the wife of his bosom was so gross that she had been compelled to sell her watch, chain and other valuables in order to obtain money to any the language. tain money to return to Indianapolis. However, she found the Richter mansion forever closed against her, and she is now housekeeper for Dr. Greiner. She has entered into arrangements with a well-known attorney to bring suit against August Richter, in which action she will allege that Richter, in consideration of the trade in wives, was to pay her \$20 monthly until her son became of age. This sum, she says, has never been paid, and her son is now about eighteen years old. It remains to be seen what the courts will do with the case, considering all its features: but the suit is to be based on a section of the statute which has but recently become a law, which allows a wife to sue her husband on an account. If it is based upon this statute, and Mrs. Baumiller (or Richter) obtains a judgment, the finding will carry with it the inference that she is still the legal wife of August Richter. Mr. Richter's troubles, however, growing out of the "trade," appear to have no end. Some of these trials are very amusing, to all, of course, but himself. Among others was the settlement and dissolution of partnership with his brother Fred. Fred brought the suit which was tried before Master Commissioner C. A. Dryer. He claimed, among other things, that August would not work, and that he (Fred) had all the work to do. When August went on the stand he testified that he had

worked all summer. 'Yes,' replied fred 'like h-l you worked. You was laying round town, swapping wives all de dime, already.'
"Adolph Harder also managed to get into trouble in this connection. He had made some derogatory remark concerning Mrs. Richter No. 2 before she left Boumiller. For this Remmiller professed left Baumiller. For this Baumiller preferred charges against him in the lodge of the Knights of Honor, and, although the "trade of wives" was made about that time, the charges still rest in the lodge. The first trial resulted in Harder's expulsien. He appealed, and the case was reversed and sent back for another trial. The second trial resulted as before, and again Harder appealed, with a like result. It came back for trial, and for the third time he was expelled. He appealed to a higher lodge, and the decision was affirmed. He appealed to the Grand Chancellor, and again the decision of his lodge was sustained. He then went into the Supreme Lodge of the United States, and the case was reversed, and is now back again for a new trial. This makes eight trials up to date, and still there is more to follow. Meanwhile Richter and Mrs. Richter No. 2 are living together, and Mrs. Richter No. 1 is housekeeping for another person. The matter is certain to come before the public again in the future."

The closing sentence of the foregoing appears to be prophetic in its nature, though it was not expected at the time of its writing that it would "come before the public" in a relation so intimately connected with this paper. Such, how-ever, proved to be the case, and six days after the publication of the article August Richter and his wife, Lena, each filed a suit in the Circuit Court of this county, charging that the publication was libellous and asking for \$10,000 damages sustained by spreading the same broadcast over the country. As the matters contained in the alleged libellous article had been the common talk on the South-side since the occurrences related therein, the sentinel was a little surprised at the exhibition of gall in bringing suit on the article, but like a good citizen, it responded to the tender calls of August and Lena, pleaded justification in answer, and the trial of Lena's cause came up on the 20th of February and dragged along until Friday, when the argument closed and the jury took the case. The facts elected in the trial fully substantiate the article sued on and furnish a story which is stranger in many regards than the fictions which are born in the beam of the novelist. From the testimony the following appears to be the story of the melo-drams, conceived and acted out in this city.

In 1816 August Richter, then a young man and but recently married, located in the southern part of the city, and soon after became a street contractor, and uttimately, city street commissioner, to which office he was elected as representative German. Being economical and industrious he acquired a competency, and in the latter part of 1880 was worth between \$12,000 and \$15,000. During this time his wife Christina had contributed her share in building uy the fortune, and no breath of suspicion or scandal had ever disturbed breath of suspicion or scandal had ever disturbed the family so far as was known to the public. In the latter part of 1880 the Richter family was occupying a neat residence on Prospect street, and about this time there moved to the city and located on the corper of Buchanan street and Virginia avenue a German family named Baumueller. The family consisted of Dr. Theodore H. Baumueller, his wife Lena and a little daughter. The Baumueller family were in very reduced circum-Baumueller family were in very reduced circum-stances, having scarcely any furniture in the house, and, in fact, without so much as a stove upon which to cook their meals. Soon after their advent in the city they formed the acquaint-ance of the Richters. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and the friendship into close intimacy, the two families being frequently together during the latter part of 1880 and the early part of

The close intimacy of the two families excited remarks during the time, but it was not until April, 1881, that rumors became current that a wife trade had taken place between August Richter and Dr. Baumueller, in which the latter received Christina Richter and \$1,000 in exchange for Mrs Baumueller. The trade of wives was consummated on Saturday, the 9th of April, 1881, in the law office of a well known firm in this city. Richter there giving his wife \$1,000—\$800 in cash and smo in notes, which was immediately panded over to Dr. Baumueller by Mis. Baumueller, the four parties to the trade being present in the office. Within an hour after the The Inside History.

The Insid

furnishing the railroad tickets. It should be stated in this connection that the trunks in which Baumueller's clothing was taken away were packed at the Richter mansion by Mrs. Albertsmeyer, a neighbor, Richter being present at

Baumueller and Mrs. Richter located at St Louis. but by the 1st of September he had squandered the \$800 received from Richter, and returned to this city to collect the money on the notes. He remained but a few hours, and the amount was raised by Richter and paid through a bank in this a verdict for the defendant would be equivalent Richter moved to Hale's Corners, Wis., a little village situated about thirteen miles from Milwaukee. Here he spent the remainder of the money, and pawned Mrs. Richter's watch for money on which to move to Milwaukee, where they located in March, 1882. During this entire time | ages. It was thought that this proposition had Baumueller was drinking heavily, and every day was becoming less and less fitted for the business of his profession. After staying in Milwaukee some two or three months they moved to Durand, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Richter left him and returned to this city. Shortly after her return Baumueller was found dead in his office, and was ouried at the expense of the county. The parties to the trade who remained in this

city, August Richter and Mrs. Baumuelier, con-

tinued their associations, the former visiting the

latter quite frequently at her domicile, on the cor-ner of Buchanan street and Virginia avenue. The entire South Side, where live a large number of our German population, was alive with rumors concerning the scandal, and, indeed, it was the talk for some days in all parts of the city. Richter's two sons, very estimable, bard-working young men, consulted an attorney with a view to stopping the divorce proceedings of their father against their mother, when father neginal their mother, when kichter became fearful of the consequences, and went to one of our northern cities, where he had a sister residing, and where be made arrangements for Mrs. Baumueller to remain until his divorce was granted, saying to his ister on that occasion that he "old not dare to know where Mrs. Baumueller was until his divorce stould be granted." Returning here, Mrs. Baumueller was sent away in pursuance of the arrangement made by Richter. In order then to throw his sons off their guard and prevent his divorce proceedings from being contested, he told his son August that he did not know where Mrs. more to do with her if he were allowed to get a divorce without hindrance. About this time Richter was thrown from his buggy and quite seriously hurt, being carried to his brother's, anton Richter's, where he lay two or three weeks from the result of his injuries. While still at his brother's, Mrs. Baumueller returned from her place of hiding, but was not permitted to stay with August, or her "true loving August until death," as he signed himself to a lettter written to her shortly before her return. The facts are. Richter traded wives over two years ago. Richter as developed in the evidence, that she was ordered agreeing to give his wife, a boy and \$1,000 in ex-Richter traded wives over two years ago. Richter agreeing to give his wife, a bov and \$1,000 in exchange for Mrs. Baumiller. This proposition was accepted, and proceedings were begun by Baumiller for a divorce. The Courts refused him a divorce, and he took Mrs. Richter and her son, who was known as "Bismarck," and moved to Minnesota. Richter then applied for a divorce in Judge Adams' court, alleging abandonment for cause. The divorce was about to be at the National Hotel. On the 17th of May Richter and divorce from his wife and ter was granted a divorce from his wife, and within a few days he and Mrs. Baumueiler moved to one of his houses on Shelby street, where she claims to have acted in the capacity of house-

> As stated before Baumueller filed a suit for divoice from his wife before leaving the city on that eventful Saturday night, and shortly thereafter Mrs. Baumueller filed a cross-bill, asking that she be divorced, and alleging abandonment and adultery for cause. The case was heard and the divorce refused to both parties, Mrs. Bau-mueller not having been a resident of the State for the statutory period of two years, which residence is necessary in order to obtain a divorce. The matter rested in this way until April, 1882, when a divorce suit was filed under the title of Lena B. Muelier vs. Theodore H. B. Mueller, The case came up in Judge Adams' Court, and a divorce was about to be granted when as stated in the alleged likely. be granted, when, as stated in the alleged libellous article, the Court was informed that the proceedings were brought in pursuance of the trade of wives, and upon this information he refused to have the decree recorded. This was some time in May, 1882, and in November Mrs. Baumueller sppeared before the Court and represented, brough herattorney, that she was going to Germany, and wanted to be released from her matrimonial bonds with Banmueller and restored to her maiden name of Doeppens. Upon this representation the Court granted the divorce, but Mrs. Baumeller, instead of going to Germany again, went to Richter's in the capacity, as she says, of housekeeper, where she remained until the spring of 1883, when she married Richter and became the mistress of his domicile.

It is not overstating the matter to say that the

evidence during the eight days which the case was on trial developed a large amount of fraud, not only in the methods used in bringing the divorce suit of Mrs. Baumueller, but as well in the methods used in finally getting a decree. In the Sentinel's answer to the complaint it was denied that Baumueller was in Indianapolis on the 24th day of April, 1882. at which time the alleged service of the summons was had on him. Dr. C. C. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duke and Mrs. Annie Clark, whose depositions were taken in Milwaukee in the latter part of January, swore positively that Baumueller was in Milwaukee on the 24th day of April, 1882. and Mrs. Christina Richter, who was with him at the time, testified on the stand that Baumueller was not absent from Milwaukee as much as a day or night during the whole time of their residence in that city. The Deputy Sheriff testified that he entered Phil Zapf's saloon, on Virginia avenue, and served a man answering to the name of Theodore H. B. Mueller: that he had no summons for a man named Baumueller, nor did he serve any man by that name; that he was told by one Bernhamer where he would find the defend-ant in the suit, and that the man Bernhamer -who, by the way, was Mrs Baumueller's attorney -accompanied him to the door of the saloon, and told him that he would find the defendant therein. The Deputy Sheriff describes the man whom he served with the summors as having a very dark beard, whereas Baumueller was cleanly shaved except a moustache aud a small patch of whiskers on his chin. One of the strongest circumstances going to show that Eaumuetler was not in the city was the attempt of Mrs. Baumueller, now Mrs. Rich er, to bribe Mrs Rudolph Benner to swear in this trial that she saw him here in April, 1882. The that Baumueller was here, but the most charitable conclusion that can be reached (on the hypothesis that he was not) is, that the witnesses saw him in September, 1881, when he came from St. Louis to collect the money on the notes given by Richter in the wife trade, and that they we'e honestly mistaken as to the time. One of the strangest and most mysterious things connected with the whole affair is the fact that the court records in Mrs.

between Richter and Baumueller, and to which Mrs, Baumueller was a willing party. The fact that she was supported by Richier after ner husband went away, went to another city to remain till he could get his divorce, entered his house and remained with him till her divorce was granted and then married him, though representing to the Court that she was going to Germany, is stifficient to convince the most skeptical that Richter's divorce from his wife and her divorce from Baumueller, and subsequent marriage to Richter, were but so many steps in into in the office of the attorneys, and in which a consideration of \$1,000 passed between the parties. As to Richter himself, the evidence was abundant that he admitted having traded off his first wife Three or four weeks prior to the con-summation of the trade he said to one gentleman: Just wait two or three weeks and I'll show you the d-dest prettiest woman you ever saw " After the trade had been consummated some time he said to another who inquired concerning his family, "Oh, I swapped the old woman off: I swapped her off just as you would an old horse."
The jury was instructed by the Court and retired to make a verdict at 2:30 Friday afternoon. They remained out all night and were discharged at 5 o'clock yesterday evening, having been unable to agree upon a verdict. It was learned that the first ballot showed eight for the defendant and four for the plaintiff, and no change was made in any subsequent ballot. What measure of damages the four wanted swarded to the plaintiff could not be learned, if indeed this branch of the subject was at all discontinuous and the subject was at all discontinuous indeed, this branch of the subject was at all discussed in the jury room. Whether the case will ever again be tried remains to be decided in the future, but if the stomachs of Mr. and Mrs. Richter are not immeasurably stronger than those of their fellow-beings, they will refrain from giving fur-

with which their names are so intimately con-

ther publicity to the disgraceful circumstances

way for several ballo s, when one of the jurors, substitutes. Sleeping men, of all shades of hoping to effect a compromise, voted for the plaintiff, making the ballet 8 to 4. Those who savored the plaintiff asked only that one cent damages should be given, and they based the justice of this upon the fact as they believed that she had signed the name of Lena Beumueller to her divorce complaint, and that she was not responsible for the acts of her atto saying that she and Richter are not legally married. Some twenty-hve or thirty ballots were taken in the forty-seven hours of the jury's deliberations, when one of the members proposed that he would compromise by giving the plaintiff one cent dambeen sceepted and a verdict would be made, when several of the jurors declared that the plaintiff was not even entitled to one cent, and that it were the instructions, as they understood them, of the

### PERSONAL MENTION.

New Occidental Arrivals: Charles B. Odle, St. Louis; J. G. Parsons, J. E. Haverstick, Harry C. Greer, Covington, Kv.; O. H. Cobb, Ranger, Cleveland; C. H. Smith, New York; T. A. Anderson, Chicago; Charles E Barrett, Sullivan.

L. D. Vincent, Hartford, Conn.; W. W. Canada, Winchester: L. V. Poole, Windsor, Va.; O. H. Rader, Detroit; W S. Warwick, Hamilton, O.; A. J. Welch, Pittsburg; A. L. Johnson, Cleveland; C. S. Ellitt, C. A. Pollack, Peru; Charles R. Eggleston, Covington; W. M. Weston, Boston: William Reed, Chicago; M. Apfelbaum, Pittsburg; Baumueller was, and that he would have nothing | C. W. Greeg, Jackson; N. C. Durie and wife, St. Louis; J. B. Harrison, New Albany, are as the Grand Hotel.

### Local Courts.

SUPERIOR COURT. Room 1 .- Hon. N. B. Taylor, Judge. Margaret Herring vs. Frederick Herring. Divorce. Dismissed.

Ellen Birchell vs. Frederick Birchell. Diverce: cruel treatment Granted.

John Jenkins vs. the W. U. T. Co. Damages. Dismissed. Thomas B. Mills vs. Altred E. Ballwey. Account. Judgment for \$154 69.

John W. Resner vs. Cynthia Resner. Divorce. Adultery. Granted. Carl Lindstom et al. vs. Olof P. Jonsson et

al. Dameges. Verdict for \$200. Room No. 2-Hon. D. W. Howe, Judge. Lizzie Dunham va. James W. Dunham. Divorce refused. Charles A. L. Kramer vs. Mayer Lupshitz

et al. Note. Judgment for \$383.05. Elwood Mitchell vs. Kate Mitchell. Divorce refused. Rcom 3,-Hon. Lewis C. Walker, Judge. S. K. Fletcher, administrator, vs. Maggie

Marsh et al. Forecicsure. Judgment for S. K. Fietcher. administrator, vs. F. J. Price et al. Foreclosure. Judgment for S. K. Fletcher, administrator, vs. J. L. Mothershead et al. Foreclosure. Judgment er \$406.77.

CIRCUIT COURT. Hon, A. C. Ayres, Judge. Lens Richter vs. the Indianapolis Sentinel Company. Damages. Jury discharged.

Rinklets. The Meridians will this evening meet the phenomenal Halcyons in an exhibition seme of polo at the Meridian Rink. The Halcyons are a strong team, having lost but he the most exciting game that has been

layed this week. Samuel N. Bannister, the most popular rink manager of the city, has resigned his connection with the College Avenue Rink. The many patrons of the rink are sadly disappointed, as they had looked upon Mr. Bannister as a manager who thoroughly understood all the comforts and tastes of the admirers of roller skating. It is safe to presimilar capacity in this city he will have a large following.

# CLOSING SCENES OF CONGRESS.

The Last Night of the Session of the Forty-Eighth Congress-How the Lobby Pushed the Subsidy Ciause

Through, Etc.

|Special Sentinel Letter | WASHINGTON, March 7. - The last few hours of a Congress are always intensely interesting ones. The last hours of the Fortyseventh Congress were spent in a wrangle over the right to the seat held by Richardson, of South Carolina. Lee, a colored man, claimed the seat, and the Damocrats in the House refused to vote, thus breaking the quorum. Richardson was unseated, but Lee was not sworn in. The last night of the Forty-seventh Congress was spent in an ex- Hand Book and Almanac for ladies and a ceedingly noisy manner, and all work was Baumueller's divorce suit were ampered with and changed between the time of the publication of the alleged libellous article and the calling of the forty-eighth Congress were somewhat the string things. They are furnished free of similar. The pending business was the con- charge by druggists and country store-keep-Whatever doubts may exist of the legality of the proceedings of Mrs. Baumueller for a divorce. lested election case of Fredericks versus Brown Chemical Company will send either there can be none concerning the trade of wives Wilson, of Iowa, and although the night raised without a single reference to the case. the fact that it was before the House was sufficient to frustrate all attempts to call ap other matters. It was the general understanding that this contest should not be decided. On the Republican side there was an unanimous determination to keep Wilson carrying out the terms of the agreement entered | in his seat, while among the Democrats there were many who saw in this an opportunity to prevent the consideration of the bill to retire General Grant. Others on the same side of the Chamber were not auxious to settle the contest, because they feared the Speaker would recognize Morse to move the passage of the Bankruptcy The Conference Committees on the various appropriation bills were busy all night, and reported progress from time

> to time. The House was very orderly and quite good-natured throughout the night. Contrary to the usual custom coffee was the beverage most patronized. Groups of tired members slept in chairs and upon the sofas in the rear of the desks. In the front row of seats Potter, of New York, leaned back in his chair with his nose in the air and his mouth wide open. In the adjoining seat Weller, of lows, was stretched out. The snoring of these gentlemen was occasionally oud enough to drown the voice of the reading clerk. All over the chamber boots were

unable to obtain quarters. The benches in | rhoes, whether arising from testhing or other

color and various degrees of cleanliness were stretched out in profound repose. No attention whatever was paid to the discussion of the various conference reports.

At 3 a. m., for the second time, the Conference Committee on the Postoffice bill reported that they had been unable to induce the Senate conferees to reduce from the subsidy clause amendment, and that the special stamp feature of the bill was still objectionable to the Senate. The subsidy amendment was again discussed. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, in opposing it, was very emphatic in his denunciation of the whole project. He intimated very plainly that money had been need to secure the passage of the clause. Horr, with a very red face and a very wild better that the jury should fail utterly to agree than for them not to follow their honest convictions which were based upon the evidence and ated only by motives of patriotism and a deated only by motives of patriotism and a desi e to promote commerce. Dorsheimer also vigorously supported the subsidy, and was seconded by Tillman, of South Carolina. It was evident, as soon as the vote was called, that the friends of the scheme bad the best of it at last, and when the vote was announced showing that the House had agreed New Albany: J. M. Wetherell, Chicago; to the Senate amendment, there was great applause from those who advicated the au-Viccennes; H. H Law. Cincinnate; Charles | propriation. As this was the principal joint of disagreement on the Postoffice bill its passage through the House was almost souivalent to an agreement upon the whole bitt. The House again insisted upon the special stamp feature, and, within an hour after, the Secretary of the Senate reperied that that hody had receded. This completed the Pastoffice Appropriation bill. It was after a clock and the House began

The Sundry Civil bill, reported from the Conference Committee by Mr. Randall, was proceeded with, but there was nothing of material interest in the discussion. Spooner, Rhode Island, insisted that the House bould coment to the Senate amendment aking an appropriation for a naval traing school on Coaster's Harbor Island, at wport. In support of his proposition he asked to have the report of the Secretary of the Navy read. Randall, who had charge of the bill objected to the reading of the report, whereupon a vote was taken on the motion to con-concur in the amendment. Spooner alsed the point of "no quorum," and Ranall was compelled to allow the report to be ead. The vote was again taken and the House elused to or nour in the amendment

White, of Kentucky, who had not been heard from for several hours, made his appearance again during the discussion of the various amendments. He had something to say upon each of them. Usually his speeches were not germaine to the subject of the bill. When the provision for a statue to Lafayette was reached, he wanted to amend by appraprating a similar amount to a charitable institute for the care of insbriates. He seemed to talk for the sake of talking, and finally caused Randall to withdraw the bill until a

querum could be secured. In the meantime Mr. Randall submitted the Conference Committee's report on the Naval bill, saying that the disagreement batween the two houses was not as great as would appear. He thought the differences could be reconciled, and asked the House to adopt the report and ask for a new conternce. Governor Long followed Randall. te briefly outlined the course the House must pursue if an extra session was to be avoided. which was a concession to the Senate's views regarding a plan for a new navy, or give up all idea of an increase of the pavy at present. The proposal of the Senate contemplated the construction of wo new ster Leruisers of from 3,000 to 5,000 ors each, and two gun boats, one large and

The clock opposite the Soeaker marked he hour of 7. There were signs of awatenng. The arm of a sleeper on the benches vas stretched forth. A blue uniform showed itself above the back of a seat in the ladies' one game this season. It will undoubtedly gailery. Members stretched themselves, subbed their eyes and gave additional signs f leturning consciousness. The lounges the rear of the hall were deserted. When the question was put there were more ponses. Down stairs in the restaurant Guenther (Republican of Wisconsin) was laking his breakfast. A Republican member asked him why he had voted against the subsidy. Guenter's reply was the most vigcrons and scathing denunciation of the dict that should be connect himself in any scheme that could be imagined. He chara ter zed it as a clean steal of \$140 000 to aid the Pacific Mail Steamship Company swell its dividends. Guenther said that the lobby in the interest of the subsidy had been the most persistent and brazen that had ever regreed Congress. He charged that the by bad succeeded in buying up several of e most adroit men on the floor, and that e success of the scheme was due to the fact t tmembers on both sides had been blindly I donto voting for the clause at the instance of these men, whose interest it was to pass it through the House.

Not Bad for Three Years and a Half.

[Philadelphia Press.] They sav that President Arthur retires am the White Hones with not more than 55 000. Bes des he has had lots of fun.

Attractive and Useful

The Brown Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., the owners of the celebrated Brown's from Bitters, have just issued a beautiful complete and nseful Memorandum Beck for men. These publications are attractive, book on receipt of a two cent stamp to pay

The following testimonial is from Mr. Solomon Weil, a gentleman well known in

Mr. Weil's case was considered hopeless rom the start, his friends actually having arranged for his funeral. They, hearing of the curative qualities of Daffy's Malt Whisby, suggested a trial. The suggestion was acted on with great success, for in a short time he was entirely cured, and by the use of this whisky alone, Mr. Weil is to day attending to his business as usual.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 5, 1884. The Duffy Malt Whisky Company: GENTLEMEN-In December last I was suddenly stricken at my hotel with a severe hemorrhage, losing about one gallon of blood at the first attack, and large quantities frequently thereafter. My case was considered hopeless from the start, and so certain were my friends that I would die that they actually arranged for my funeral. On the 20th day of December I was removed to the labrew Hospital, and was there ordered by my hysician to use Cod Liver Oil and Whisky. On service the whisky I used was your famous sure Malt. In a short time I discarded the oil, using only your whisky. I feel that I owe my life to the saving qualities and purity of your whisky, and arnestly recommend it to any person suffering rom pulmonary complaints or hemorrhage. Yours very sincerely. Sol. Well... Late Excelsior Clothing House.

Advice to Mothers, - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP abould always be used when children are cutting teeth. It refleves the little sufferer at ones. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button," It is very pleasant to tasts. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarDIED

BUSKAUF-On Tuesday morning, March 3, at 1 o clock Josie, aged three years and jour months, and on Saturda noon, March 7, Clara, aged eighteen months, inlant daughters of Fred and Mery Ruskaup. Funeral from residence, 133 Dorman street, on Monday, March 2, at 2 p. m. Friends of the fam-

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC-Mystic Tie Louge, No. 398, F. and A. M. S ated meeting in Masonic Temple at 7:30 o'clock this evening JACOB W. SMITH, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

MASONIC-Center Lodge No. 23, F. and A. M. special meeting this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, Work in First Degree. M. E. PALMER Secretary SOLOMON, W. M. All Masons in good standing is vited to attend.

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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and can not be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 100 Wall Street, New York.



CURE

Bick Headsche and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowniness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct

all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regula. the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those wha suffer from this discussing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing so do without them. Bet after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where

make our great boast. Our pills cure it while Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO.,



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It contains no injurious ingredients.
It leaves no deleterious substances in the bread as all pure grape Cream of Tartar and Alum powders It restores to the flour the highly important con-stituents rejected in the bran of the wheat. It makes a better and lighter biscuit than any other baking powder.

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